

The Hale Festival.

The dinner in honor of John P. Hale, in Boston, passed off enthusiastically. Their enthusiasm was kindled not by alcohol, for their beverages were "watered ice lemonade," tea and coffee. John G. Palfrey presided. The following was the regular toast in honor of Mr. Hale:—

Our Guest, John P. Hale.—In the House of Representatives, party could not command his allegiance in the commission of national iniquity. In the Senate the insolence of majorities could never awe him to silence. As an advocate, he has added to the learning of the jurist the merit of successful resistance to executive and judicial tyranny. As the champion of the principles of the Free Democracy—

"Our hearts leap forth to answer
And echo back his words,
As leaps the warrior's when he sees
The flash of kindred swords."

Mr. Hale responded, and among other happy hits, most truly and happily said:

If in anything I have been enabled to stand up where some men faltered a little—if I have been able, in any good degree, to maintain the integrity and consistency of my position, it is because I felt that at home, in the hearts of sympathizing friends, there were feelings that I should wound infinitely more than mine could possibly be wounded, if I faltered or fell.

If then, there has been any merit, that merit has been yours; and let me enlarge upon this one single moment. I tell you, my friends, that what you next want, is something at home to fall back upon. Gen. Scott, when ordered to Mexico, was not afraid of the Mexican armies in front, but there was a fire in the rear he was afraid of. My friends, that is what your representatives in Congress want—a fire in the rear, a little better than the fire in front. [Applause.]

And when slavery frowns, or when it threatens, or when it bribes, and the faint heart is about to yield, and the treacherous hand about to receive the reward of dishonesty, they want the conviction that there is something at home more terrible or more difficult to be met, than anything which the Government at Washington can bring up to their faces. And when they find that, my friends, you will find that there will not be so many fainting and talking as there are now.

What has enabled my worthy friend on the right, (Hon. Horace Mann), to stand up like a true man in his place in Congress? It is because he had true men and women at home to fall back upon; and why did our other friend (Hon. Charles Sumner) stand up at Washington? It is because he felt in his heart that he was the representative of Bunker Hill and Lexington, and it did not become a man from Bunker Hill and Lexington to falter or fail on any occasion. [Cheers.]

That is the work we have got to do. We have got to go to work and re-light the old beacon fires of liberty, and bring out the old firebrands of the Revolution, bayonets on, and let the treacherous and faithless know that the sons and the sons' sons of the men who proclaimed the principles of the Revolution, and sustained them too, have got the principles of the Revolution still, and that when they fail and falter, they come home to a constituency who will hold them to a more terrible reckoning.

When we have done this, we will have done our duty, and when we have an honest true hearted, fearless constituency at home, we will have faithful, true, and fearless representatives at Washington. Then, my friends, if you want to reform the government, do not send missionaries to Washington; employ your home missionaries to go and convert little ones, children, young men, and let the principles and sentiments of liberty be deeply indured in the hearts of the rising generation, and then you will have commenced a reformation and a revolution that will never go back; and when you have done that, you will have no reason to complain of dough-face representatives at Washington, because there will be no dough face constituency at home.

Sixteen hundred persons sat down to the table and during the evening the president presented an address on the subject of slavery, signed by 571,000 English women.

C. M. Clay, J. G. Palfrey, Horace Mann, Charles Sumner, Chas. Francis Adams, Judge Jay, Henry Wilson, and Amos Tuck were among the speakers. Mr. Sumner's speech was in response to the sentiment, "Liberty and the Union." His eulogies of the Union, and prediction of its eternity were highly patriotic, and vastly acceptable.

Wisconsin.

Our much esteemed correspondent, "C. L. M.," who furnished a beautiful sonnet for our last paper, accompanied it with a note, from which she will pardon us for extracting the following. It will cheer all of our friends to know that there are true hearted workers, diligently employed in all parts of the country.—The writer resides in Wisconsin.

"FRIEND ROBINSON: About a week ago, Lewis Washington, a fugitive from slavery, who lived two years neighbor to Gerrit Smith, lectured here. He was well received, much better than he had anticipated. But it wants the thunders of a Pillsbury, to arouse the sleeping conscience of the masses. Can you send a lecturer here before long? This is a broad field, and promises an abundant harvest. My husband has delivered one lecture lately, but has very little time to spare, as he is engaged in teaching a very large school. I will send you in a short time, the names of one or two individuals, who we think might be benefited by the reading of your valuable paper.

Yours for the slave,
C. L. M."

We are sorry to say that we cannot promise any lecturing aid to our friends at present.—The papers we will gladly send. Can they not secure the aid of that stout hearted friend of the slave, Jonathan Walker, whose residence is at Fen du Lac.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for June, is on hand, almost a month before its date. It contains one of the most beautiful illustrations we have seen of late.

Resolutions of the Methodist Conference.

Boston, May 2, 1853.

At the session of the Methodist Conference at Ipswich, to-day, the Committee on Slavery reported the following series of resolutions, which, after considerable discussion, were adopted:—

First.—That as a conference we are fully and deeply convinced as ever, that all voluntary slaveholding, or the holding of slaves in bondage for the sake of gain, under any circumstances, is a flagrant sin against God and humanity.

Second.—That it is our deliberate and settled opinion, that no more persons guilty of the sin of slaveholding should be admitted as members into our church.

Third.—That we are fully persuaded that if a proper discipline were duly administered, or if the spirit even of our present discipline were fully carried out, all voluntary slaveholders would soon be either brought to repentance and reformation of life, or for the sin of slaveholding be exiled from the church.

Fourth.—That as there is a difference of opinion as to whether our discipline, as it now reads, would exclude such persons from our communion, it is the sense of this conference that the discipline should be so altered and amended as to include a well defined and clearly expressed rule prohibiting their reception into the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURERS.—Charles and Josephine Griffing are now on a tour of lecturing in Portage, Gougeon and Summit counties.—Their visit will afford a good opportunity for our subscribers to pay for the paper and for others to subscribe. After the meeting at Ravenna, Mr. and Mrs. Griffing expect to make a tour through Harrison, Jefferson and Belmont counties.

BUYING SLAVES.—The Tribune has some excellent comments on the slave system and the objections made to agitation. It is in answer to the communication of a Virginian. In the course of it occurs the following paragraph with which we most heartily concur. Our judgment and our sympathies are at war whenever we are applied to for contributions to purchase slaves, and whether to our credit or discredit, we commonly arrange it in the fashionable way—by a compromise. That is, we give a little for our sympathies' sake, and withhold a little that we might otherwise give, for the sake of our judgment. The Tribune says:

"The buying out of slavery of a few negroes by philanthropists is not felt as a reproach by slaveholders, but rather as an admission of the rightfulness of their claim of property in their fellow-men; paying them to set some of their slaves free is inducing them to hold fast the residue until paid for them also. No we are morally bound to consider the effects of our action, not merely on the half dozen slaves we might emancipate, but also on the four millions that would still be left in bondage. With every disposition to agree with our halting Southern friends, we cannot embark in the Slave-Trade, even to gain their good opinion. It is a wretched business, and we wish to have very little to do with it."

NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION.—This important anniversary of freedom, commences its sessions in Boston, on the 25th inst.

MENNES, GIDDINGS AND LEWIS.—We are glad to know that these faithful and eloquent men are traversing together the South Western part of the State, and addressing the people on the subjects of slavery and freedom.

The wholesale massacres on our railroads are heart-sickening. More than fifty persons were slaughtered, besides multitudes of bruised and mangled, at Norwalk, Ct., on the 6th. Another collision on the New York and Erie Railroad occurred on the 10th.—several lives lost. Both the result of unpardonable carelessness. Is there no remedy?

SARDINIA.—This kingdom, composed of the Island of Sardinia and Piedmont, one of the Italian States, has adopted, by its Chamber of Deputies, a proposition, declaring "that slaves become free on touching Sardinian soil, or the deck of a ship bearing a Sardinian flag;" and also enacting penalties against those engaged in the Slave Trade. When will the Model Republic send forth such a declaration to the world. How it reads beside the fugitive slave law or the Baltimore platform. Let Americans blush at the contrast.

Too MUCH BUSINESS.—The President of the New York and New Haven Railroad, on which the wholesale massacre was committed on the 6th inst, is also President of the Central Railroad in Illinois, on which, at its intersection with the Northern Indiana road, the terrible accident occurred some three weeks since. It is altogether probable that if Presidents and Directors of railroads would limit their business, there would be fewer accidents. They are the men to be held responsible rather than their subalterns. Though probably they will escape, while Conductors and Engineers, whether guilty or innocent will receive the torrent of condemnation which must be poured out on somebody.

A REPENTANT SLAVEHOLDER.—A gentleman in Covington, Ky., recently emancipated his slaves, consisting of a family of six persons, and brought them across the river to this state.

MR. GARRISON. We regret to learn from the last Liberator, that in consequence of a severe attack of pleurisy, Mr. Garrison was compelled to return home without visiting Adrian, Michigan, as he had intended. Of this disappointment he says:—"The friends in that region cannot experience greater disappointment than I felt at this sudden termination of my tour."

ITEMS.

The story that arms and ammunition had been found stored in Kossuth's house has been contradicted.—A new German paper has been started at Columbus, called the Ohio Staats Zeitung, or Ohio Gazette. It is highly commended.—The last Voice of the Fugitive reports the arrival of 29 passengers by the Underground Railroad.—The Maine Law has been lost in the Canada Legislature.—Officers are within the gift of the President to which are attached salaries amounting to upwards of fifty millions of dollars.—John Silldell has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Soule.—The N. Y. State Fair is to be held this year at Saratoga.—Dr. J. C. Calhoun, son of the deceased statesman, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to England.—The Tribune says the Crystal Palace will be open about the 4th of July.—Charles Durkee is spoken of as the Free Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.—Mr. Dix of New York has been appointed Minister to France, and Mr. Meade of Virginia Minister to Chili.—Five of the principal hotels of Cleveland have discontinued their employment of runners.—The number of American musical students in Florence exceeds that of any other foreign nation.—One fourth of a million of dollars in new silver coin was issued from the Philadelphia mint on the 26th ult.—The batters of Munich are in great perplexity. The police have decided the present fashion of hats to be revolutionary.—The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention assembled on the 4th inst., and adjourned for two weeks. Mr. Banks was elected president by a coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers.—N. P. Tallmage, former United States Senator from New York, is out in the National Intelligencer in favor of the spiritual origin of the rappings.

J. MILLER McKIM, of Philadelphia, has sailed for Europe. He expects to be absent six months. His mission has in part, connection with the anti-slavery cause, in which he has for years past faithfully labored.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.—The second number we have seen of this Magazine, that for May, confirms our good opinion of its character. It contains quite a variety of important information, with very numerous and striking illustrations. William and Mary Howitt are among its contributors.

JOSEPH BARKER has purchased a farm in the vicinity of this place, and is now among us with a part of his family.

A TRUTH.—Mr. Garrison in the course of his account of his recent visit to Cincinnati, relates that he invited Mr. Barker to accompany him. He adds:

"Possibly, there would have been some fluttering if he had gone, not on account of his anti-slavery views or foreign extraction, but because of his religious 'heresies.' As a body, abolitionists are in advance of all others in the land—probably in the world—in mental development and religious liberality; but they are yet too much trammelled, and need to have a more absolute trust in the immortal nature of truth."

Mr. Mann and the Caste Schools.

MR. GARRISON:

Mr. Mann, in his reply to Mr. Phillips, claims much more credit for his opposition to caste schools than his facts will warrant. Indeed, whatever may have been his opinion respecting their illegality, and the gross injustice of subjecting the colored children to attend these schools or none, he did, by his own showing, take care that the public should know nothing of his views or opinions on that subject. The controversy respecting these schools in Salem, Nantucket and Boston was of sufficient notoriety and interest to attract a very considerable public attention; but more especially as regards the colored schools in this city, where, for four years, the colored people and their friends bro't the subject before the School Committee. I was, throughout the controversy, a member of the Primary School Committee, and also a member of the last sub-Committee to whom the subject was referred by the Board. In endeavoring to strengthen the claims of the colored population to equal school privileges, we availed ourselves of such authority and favoring opinions and practices as might serve that purpose; and it was suggested, that if, as was supposed, Mr. Mann was with us in sentiment, a word from him would be extremely desirable. To this it was replied, that he had declined or would decline to say any thing or take any part on the question, for the reason that it was an unpopular matter, and might, if he meddled with it, impair his influence on other questions connected with his official duties as Secretary.

Whether he was correctly reported or not, I do not know; but of this I am confident, neither party made any use of his name or authority, one way or the other, in the matter. And I may add, that neither at that time nor since have I ever seen or heard of a word from him on this subject, until this present controversy between himself and Mr. Phillips.

EDMUND JACKSON.
Boston, May 2, 1853.—Liberator.

STAR GAZING.—The University of Michigan has purchased a telescope for the Observatory at Ann Arbor, equal in power to any instrument of the kind in the United States, except the one at Cambridge.

A GOOD MOTTO.—The Motto of "The Alienated American," recently started at Cleveland, O., is "Educate your children and hope for justice."

Three hundred slaves have recently been landed on the coast of Pernambuco. Where were the American and English men-of-war?

Slaves Liberated.

Yesterday, a gentleman in Covington who owned a family of six slaves, liberated and brought them to this city. Yesterday morning they were on the corner of Vine and Pearl streets, and purpose with what little funds their master has given them, to settle in some portion of this State. The numerous persons who saw them say they never saw a happier group in all their lives.—Cincinnati Atlas.

What a monster is that "gentleman in Covington!" The paper was merciful in not giving his name. After using their "service without wages," until he got tired of them, or perchance his conscience got rampant, he ruthlessly gives them freedom, when he must know they "can't take care of themselves," are "better off in slavery than in freedom," &c., as he must often have heard. What a pity that Cushing's bill is not now a law, so as to interpose an obstacle to the horrible cruelty of this "gentleman in Covington!" "Never saw a happier group!" All gammon—pretence—hypocrisy. They love their masters so, they "can't be persuaded to leave them." Slaves never go away. We have been assured so, by many an apologist for slavery.—Rev Mr. Schon among the rest.—Columbian.

THE New York Times states that it is notorious in that city that several parties there are engaged in the African slave trade. The persons accused are said to be merchants, and other minded men, who fit out vessels which sail to Cuba, and thence proceed to the coast of Africa under false papers, and bring back slaves.—Phonetic Advocate.

Kossuth's friends are commencing prosecution against the London Times for libel.

Bellfountain, Logan co., has now daily rail road connection with Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Pro-Slavery Ministers Abroad.

We mentioned, last week, that one of the editors of the New York Observer, whose pro-slavery character has been manifest to many observers,—the Rev. Ireneo Prime,—had been appointed to represent the American Bible Society at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. From a correspondent of the last National A. S. Standard, we learn that Mr. Prime has two associates in his representative office, viz., the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring of New York,—the man who would not offer the prayer which should give freedom to every slave in the land, and Rev. Joel Parker,—the man who declared that slavery had no evils but such as are inseparable from every condition of social life, the man who did not prosecute Mrs. Stowe for a libel. Such are the representatives of the American Bible Society! Had the authorities of that Society studied to insult the anti-slavery feelings and principles of the North, they could not have succeeded more completely. If these men shall dare to show their faces on the platform of the Bible Society in London, we predict for them a reception which shall not be of the most flattering character.

—Liberator.

No Cause for Rejoicing.

The press is rejoicing over the good feeling now existing between the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, as evinced on the occasion of the recent visit of the Governor, Heads of Departments, and Legislature of the former body, to Harrisburg, on the 10th inst. To us there is no cause for rejoicing, for we believe this good feeling between our own and Maryland representatives, has been brought about by the recommendation of Gov. Bigler to re-establish slavery in our State, after its abolition seventy years ago, and in consequence of the disposition shown on the part of many members of the Legislature to enact a law in accordance with that recommendation. With us "peace" is not "so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery." And yet this is the consideration that induces a visit of the representatives of slaveholders to our State capital at this time. Had the visit been made at an earlier period in the session, there is but little doubt they would have succeeded in their infamous endeavor.—Connecticut (Pa.) Courier.

A DISCOVERY.—The new editors of the Statesman have made the momentous discovery that the Rapping Spirits are all abolitionists, and readers of Uncle Tom's Cabin! Its exact words are, speaking of Rev. C. Beecher's report, noticed in another column:—"Two reports will knock Uncle Tom's Cabin into a cocked hat; for all the devils that have rapped, have been staunch abolitionists and admirers of that extraordinary work."

If this be true, it is a confutation of the Spanish proverb—"A living ass is better than a dead lion."—Columbian.

The Vice Presidency Vacant.

The office of Vice President of the United States is now vacant, and will remain so until the next election of President and Vice President. The President of the Senate pro tem (who is now Mr. Atchison of Missouri,) is not Vice President by reason of the death of that officer. He is merely the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Constitution makes no provision for filling a vacancy in the Vice Presidency. But "in case of the inability or death of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected." This is according to the act of Congress of March, 1792.

The Vice Presidency has been vacant before this time, on the following occasions, viz:—Twice by the death of the Vice Presidents, viz:—(George Clinton, April, 1812; his term expiring March 3, 1813. Elbridge Gerry, Novem-

ber, 1814; his term expiring March 3, 1817.—Once by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, December 27, 1832; his term expiring March 3, 1833. Twice by the death of President's Harrison and Taylor, and the consequent accession of Vice Presidents Tyler and Fillmore to the Presidency—the former in April, 1841; the latter in July, 1850—leaving the Vice Presidency vacant for the remainder of their respective terms, and the President of the Senate with the right of succession to the Presidency. The powers and duties of the Vice President and the President of the Senate pro tem are precisely the same except that the latter votes as a Senator, and has the casting vote.—N. Y. Her.

From the True Democrat.
A Slaveholder—His Story.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW YORK, May 6.
MEMORANDUM:—I arrived in this city yesterday at 4 P. M., or about twenty-four hours from Cleveland! Our trip was a pleasant one. I spent last evening with a young man from Alabama, a slaveholder, and asked him to give me frankly a description of the institution and its workings. His story, as he told it to me, ran thus:

That the slaves were treated as well, if not better than our northern workmen, and that Uncle Tom's Cabin was too severe upon masters. The licentiousness of the south was admitted; the increase of the colored population was a strongly mixed race. He knew a great many families whose colors outmatched Jacob's old coat. Marriage among the blacks was a nullity. Every day husband and wife, parents and children were separated. "I will tell you a case which occurred a few days before I left," said he:

"A man from Maine, a large slaveholder, owned a colored woman. She offended her mistress and he tamed her." He stripped her, tied her by the hands to a whipping post, and then laid on from her shoulders to her heels.—Her tongue hung out of her mouth; it was swollen from the agony she endured. She lived, but her health was destroyed and she was considered "useless." No one would buy her."—The offense of the colored woman was trifling. Our Alabama friend admitted that the youth and the young men of the south to be "corrupt," especially of the so called "better sort." They were very licentious, intemperate, fond of gambling; rovers in towns and cities.

Women in the Printing Office.

The Boston Olive Branch makes the following statement:

We have for sixteen years employed at least half females, not on account of price only or principally, but because they were more to be depended on than many journeymen. We always employed a first rate foreman, who is a good proof reader. Him we hire on a salary; also men to do heavy work, and the others have been females. They have never failed to do their work in season, and well. Not a single one has ever left us willingly, except on marriage, and no less than five have been well married from our office, most of whom, in case of sickness of hands or other contingency, were ready occasionally, to lend a few days or hours help, if needed afterwards, though the necessities of none compelled it.

Our rooms are well carpeted, and the girls do not come in till 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, retiring in good season, seldom making over seven or eight hours a day. Smart compositors can in that time earn \$6 or \$8 a week. We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ. Added to this, one desk has been occupied by a female editor as our assistant, at a salary of \$300. She has spent seven hours a day in the office for five days in the week, and we have offered her nearly \$1100 to engage herself two years more for the same service; but her health is so feeble that she will probably have to decline the onerous task of reading and correcting manuscript and examining exchanges and will be able only to write editorials.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending May 11th.

Samuel Carter, New Lyme,	1,50-440
Hazekiah Reeve, "	1,50-448
G. W. Hall, North Eaton,	75-404
A. H. Brooks, "	1,50-430
Elizabeth King, "	75-404
Harvey Coy, "	75-404
M. A. Grouner, Salem,	66-397
Robinson Fletcher, Alamo,	1,65-451
J. C. Robb, Wolf Creek,	1,50-439
John Kerr, "	75-413

Woman's Rights Meetings.

Miss Antoinette Brown will speak during the coming week at the following places.

Tuesday, May 17, Akron,
Wednesday " 18, Massillon,
Thursday " 19, Canton,
Friday " 20, New Lisbon,
Sunday " 22, Salem.

Notice to Teachers.

The Annual Meeting of the Columbiana County Teacher's Association, will be held in New Lisbon, on Saturday, the Fourth day of June next. The time and place of holding the Fall session of the Teacher's Institute, will be then determined. Other business of importance will also come before the Association. A general attendance is requested.

ALPHONSO HART,
Sec'y of Association.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

LAURIE & BARNARD,
SUCCESSORS OF Z. BAKER,
Cutler's Block, nearly opposite the Bank,
AKRON, OHIO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in BOOKS AND STATIONERY; where can be found a full assortment of Books, upon the various reforms of the day.
May 12th, 1853.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE
Ohio Woman's Rights Association

The First Annual Meeting of the Ohio Woman's Rights Association will be held at RAVENNA, Portage Co., Ohio, commencing on Wednesday, the 25th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing two days.

The object of this Association is the removal of the many unjust and oppressive legal and social regulations, from which Woman suffers; and which tend, not merely to prevent her fulfilling her own high destiny—by meeting her responsibilities and performing her duties—but retard also, the progress and development of the race.

The intelligence of the world is becoming awakened to the evils of many of these legal, social, and vocational distinctions; and manhood, as well as womanhood, is demanding something better adapted to the advancement and welfare of both.

The friends of Humanity and Progress are earnestly and cordially invited to attend the meeting, and there discuss the subject of Woman's true position in society—her rights, duties, and responsibilities.

SALLIE B. GOVE, Secretary.
March, 25th, 1853.

WATER CURE.

AT COLDWATER, MICHIGAN.

Beautifully and healthfully situated, half a mile west of the village, on the Mich. S. R. R. The proprietors having taken the above establishment for a term of years, are determined to spare no expense in making it desirable for the Sick and Afflicted. The success that has always attended our efforts in the practice of Hydrotherapy, enables us to say with confidence to suffering humanity, make one more effort.

Address, Dr. JOHN B. GULLY,
Coldwater, Mich.,
JOHN B. GULLY, M. D.,
& N. T. WATERMAN,
PROPRIETORS.

NEW YANKEE NOTION HOUSE.

BROOKE & WHITNEY,

No 41 Bank street, over Goodale, Musgrave & Co.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ARE now opening a large and complete assortment of all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, embracing a great variety of styles of Pocket Cutlery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Pens, Jewelry, Stationery, Combs, Thread, Silk and Twist, Buttons, Suspenders, Needles and Pins, Pocket Hooks, Port Monies, &c., which are offered to the trade at a small advance from manufacturers' prices.—Also, a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings and Furnishing Goods, such as Canvases, Paddings, Silks, and Worsteds, Serges, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Neck Ties, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

We think in this department of our business we can present great inducements to buyers, as our stock is bought directly from importers, and will be sold at New York Jobbing prices.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS AND RIBBONS.

We invite the attention of all close buyers to this branch of our business, with the confident assurance that our prices will defy all competition, our stock being large, and consisting of Jaconets, Flannels, Cambrics, Book and Swiss Muslin, Dotted Swiss, Tambour Book Muslin, Mull and Nainsook Muslin, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, &c.

GERMAN SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

From the celebrated manufacturers of F. Curtiss & Co., Hall, Elton & Co., and will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

CARPET BAGS.

A good assortment at low figures.

Shoe Thread.

We would call attention of harness and shoe makers to this article, as it is of superior quality, and as we buy it in large quantities, we can sell it as cheap as the cheapest.

We cannot enumerate all the articles in our stock, nor the bargains we have in reserve for our customers. We expect of course they will all favor us with a call, when we will convince by an examination of our prices, that we will in all cases sell as low as any of the Eastern Jobbing houses, and warrant our goods to correspond with samples.

BROOKE & WHITNEY.

41 Bank street, over Goodale, Musgrave & Co.
Also—Agents for the sale of American Knife Co.'s knives, and J. R. Rands' whips. May 5

FANCY AND BONNET STORE.

MRS. S. H. GAILBREATH & MISS A. M. HOUGH, have opened a FANCY GOODS and BONNET STORE, in Salem, on Main St., South side, opposite Thomas & Greeners. They have just received a choice assortment of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, and Trimmings of all varieties, for Dresses, Bonnets, &c. They are prepared to execute with promptness, all orders in MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING, in the most approved style and in the latest fashion. Instruction given in Millinery and Mantuamaking, on reasonable terms.
Salem, April 30, 1853.

JAMES BARNABY,

MERCHANT TAILOR;

N. Side Main-St., One Door West of Salem Book Store, Salem, Ohio.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Rochester City Seed Store in Salem. All Kinds of Garden and Field Seeds, just received, and for sale by
I. FRESCOTT & CO.
March 30th, 1853.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

STURGEON DENTIST!!—Office over the Salem Book Store.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he is again at his post. Having spent several months in Cincinnati, in making himself minutely acquainted with the various branches of his profession; he feels confident of being able to render the fullest satisfaction to those who may require his services.
Salem, March 5, 1853.